

Commandant  
U.S. Coast Guard  
Washington, D.C.  
20226



THE  
COAST  
GUARD

# RESERVIST

CG  
288

WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

VOL. XI, No. 4, FEBRUARY 1964

## RESERVISTS CAN WIN GOLD BARS

Have you, as an enlisted Reservist, considered the advantages of becoming a commissioned officer in the Coast Guard Reserve? It's something to think about. Today, the opportunities for enlisted Reservists to earn commissions are increased greatly through the direct commission plan for Reservists in the six-month ACDUTRA program. Under this program, direct commissions are offered to enlisted Reserve personnel who have completed at least 18 months on extended active duty, of 18 months of satisfactory participation in an Organized Reserve Training Unit, provided they are otherwise qualified. Thus, an enlistee who is a graduate of an accredited college or university could qualify for an appointment 18 months after completion of his initial active duty for training.

Traditionally, the principal source of officers for the Reserve has been the Officer Candidate School. This program will continue to provide an annual input of officers for the Reserve. In fact, the procurement of officers through OCS has been intensified. However, even the increase in OCS graduates has not provided a sufficient number of officers to staff all the available officer billets in Organized Training Units.

Thus, the direct commissioning opportunities for six month Reservists, as well as other enlisted personnel, are substantially greater. Though direct commissions are needed, in general, to fill vacant billets in present or prospective ORTUs, they may also be tendered to applicants possessing unusual skills or abilities for which the Coast Guard has a compelling need.

See ENSIGN on page 4



"6X8 Reservist Receives Direct Commission," A proud moment occurred for ENS Marshall N. MEYER, USCGR when he was presented a Direct Commission in the Reserve by CDR Van Dyke HUBBARD, then Chief, Reserve Division, 11th District.



## Is Reserve Morale Shot?

The article below originally appeared as an editorial in the Tulsa Tribune, Tulsa, Oklahoma. We hope that the activities referred to in it do not occur in the Coast Guard Reserve. However, the article serves as an excellent reminder to all Reservists of necessity for high standards of training and participation in the Reserve program. Is Reserve Morale Shot? We believe not. Certainly, there exists much room for improvement in the posture of the Reserve. The comments that follow illustrate this need.

"The F.B.I. has charged that a number of officers in the Oklahoma Air National Guard have had other officers check them in for drill when they were not present, have presented exaggerated or fraudulent pay claims, have sought and obtained excuses from drill for insufficient reasons, etc.

"Claims are being filed for the return of pay allowances and the scandal may result in command changes in the OANG.

"We'll be willing to bet that if other reserves in other states are as carefully checked most of the same abuses will show up. The reserve system in all the armed services is weak, and it is weak because there are too few realistic and interesting training programs. In many cases there is no training program at all.

"The Ready Reserve was set up on the theory that in the event of war we could hustle a million or so men into uniform who would be combat-ready. Presumably, reserve outfits were to keep their fighting skills warm and their knowledge of weapons and tactics up to date.

"But the program is full of holes. In the first place, the reserve is full of reluctant dragons--men who were dragged into service via the draft, who don't like military duty, who report by compulsion and for the pay only. This is a different breed from the old pre-draft reservist who was an eager beaver and who dreamed of fast promotion if the war balloon ever went up.

"Secondly, the job of keeping 'combat ready' has become more difficult and expensive as the technique of warfare has moved into orbital velocity. Back in 1885 you could be 'combat ready' if you mastered a military textbook published in 1865. The science of war moved slowly. Today, weapons rush into obsolescence so fast that it is little wonder that many generals and admirals have thrown up their hands in despair at keeping the one-night-a-week and two-weeks-a-year gladiator current with new developments.

"The result is a lot of time-wasting, paper-shuffling, coffee-drinking 'drill periods,' filled with

## Officer Status

During the months of September through December 1963, the following officer personnel status changes occurred:

### Retirements:

CAPT Edmund F. BURKE (35486) 9/1/63  
CAPT Richard M. JOHNSON (35105) 9/1/63  
CAPT Richard C. THORNBURY (35469) 9/1/63  
CAPT Edward P. NOONAN (35582) 11/1/63  
CAPT Lawrence HOLLAND (35581) 11/1/63  
CAPT Walter S. RYAN (35484) 11/1/63  
CAPT George R. KIEFERLE (35225) 12/1/63  
CAPT John A. HEY (35264) 12/1/63  
CAPT Virgil E. HOWARD (35166) 12/1/63  
CAPT Clarence LEUPOLD (35218) 12/1/63  
CAPT Jerome S. LUCHEME (35194) 12/1/63  
CAPT Jack H. NEWMAN (35307) 12/1/63  
CAPT Edward C. PHILLIPS (35180) 12/1/63  
CAPT George A. ROGERS (35298) 12/1/63  
CAPT Daniel H. WILLIAMS (35239) 12/1/63  
CDR Erville F. CHANDLER (36214) 9/1/63  
CDR Dexter STEVENS (35806) 9/1/63  
CDR Graham P. RICHARDS (35905) 10/1/63  
CDR Edward R. CULP (38271) 10/1/63  
CDR George B. KEFOVER (35867) 10/1/63

useless motion and dull repetition. Even in time of real crisis training doesn't pick up. During last fall's Cuban scare many thousands of young men were hurried back into uniform and spent weeks lounging around reserve installations, chewing their fingernails and doing nothing. They didn't like it.

"Given these conditions, it would be a miracle if many of America's reservists hadn't come to the conclusion that reserve duty is a trivial formality, and that the country isn't really being cheated if you can get your pal, Joe, to sign you in.

"Perhaps the solution is to cut back weekly drill periods at reserve installations where there are no facilities for really meaningful training, and to add a week to the annual camp period for intensive instruction with the proper equipment.

"It's an axiom of military command that the man who doesn't think his outfit's worth a damn is going to be a lousy soldier."

## Retirements (Cont'd)

CDR Kenneth V. W. LAWRENCE (36897) 11/1/63  
CDR William R. CONNER (35343) 12/1/63  
CDR Frank A. ZIEMBA (36621) 12/1/63  
CDR William J. AHEARN (35896) 12/1/63  
CDR Robert B. ALBRECHT (35819) 12/1/63  
CDR Edwin R. BEUMER (37408) 12/1/63  
CDR George M. BURDINE (36228) 12/1/63  
CDR Holmes F. CROUCH (39998) 12/1/63  
CDR Russell S. HAYMAN (36187) 12/1/63  
CDR Reinhard G. HOFFMANN (36057) 12/1/63  
CDR Richard K. HOPPE (37196) 12/1/63  
CDR Eugene F. HUGH (36019) 12/1/63  
CDR Edson S. LOTT (35233) 12/1/63  
CDR John J. LYNCH (37321) 12/1/63  
CDR Edward MARCUS (35676) 12/1/63  
CDR Richard B. McMAHILL (36297) 12/1/63  
CDR Roger E. PACKARD (36275) 12/1/63  
CDR Clyde A. RAYNOR (36329) 12/1/63  
CDR Harry J. ROES (35851) 12/1/63  
CDR Michael R. TODD (36412) 12/1/63  
CDR Roby H. WETMORE (36256) 12/1/63  
LCDR Frank L. MARTIN (35633) 10/1/63  
LCDR Bryon G. CRAWFORD (37438) 11/1/63  
LCDR Johnannes LARSEN (35928) 11/1/63  
LCDR Andrew L. BAIN (38552) 11/1/63  
LCDR Reuben H. SHAFFER (37442) 12/1/63  
LTJG William M. PEARSON (41697) 9/9/63

### Discharges:

LT Anthony W. CARLETON (41103) 10/9/63  
LT David A. DREXLER (40877) 10/9/63  
LT Galloway FOSTER (41029) 10/9/63  
LTJG Bernard E. SPERANZA (40751) 10/9/63  
LTJG Richard R. LOWDEN (50335) 11/5/63  
LTJG ROSS P. OBLEY (40245) 11/5/63  
LTJG Wayne C. OLSEN (50452) 11/5/63  
ENS Lee T. McCAULEY (42115) 10/4/63

### Deaths:

LCDR Carl N. FREEMAN (38627) 10/10/63



## RESERVE SHIP TO THE RESCUE

"...061204Z...BT...SS HAWAIIAN EDUCATOR DISABLED WITH LOST SCREW IN POSIT 18-50 N 124-09 W...REQUESTS ASSIST...BT..." "061400Z...BT...CGC DEXTER EN ROUTE ALCAPULCO...DIVERTING TO ASSIST...ETA ON SCENE 082000Z...BT..."

This is the way it went in the radio "shack" recently when the CGC DEXTER answered a Search and Rescue call to "proceed and assist." The DEXTER which had just departed from San Diego, California, was en route to Alcapulco, Mexico, on a Reserve Training Cruise. The call came from the Matson Navigation Company's SS HAWAIIAN EDUCATOR which was en route from Los Angeles to Honolulu. She was dead-in-the-water with a lost screw.

The DEXTER proceeded to the scene and took the EDUCATOR in tow, but was later relieved by the commercial tug CHALLENGER which towed the EDUCATOR back to Los Angeles.

This unexpected emergency became excellent training for the Reservists aboard the DEXTER. During the actual mission some of the activities were unfamiliar to the Reservists who lacked experience

SAR missions. However, after DEXTER was relieved of her tour and the operation was complete, the Regular crew and the Reservists aboard held a debriefing to discuss the operation.

At this debriefing, various aspects of the SAR operation were covered including communications, deck procedures for taking a vessel in tow, and ship handling. This review, plus their participation in the actual operation, gave the Reservists aboard the DEXTER excellent training which supplemented their normal cruise instruction.

It has been reported that in this generally unfamiliar but real situation, the Reservists aboard admirably joined the Regulars in performing their job.

### RESERVE DRILL ATTENDANCE

DECEMBER 1963

National Average:	85.8%
Highest District:	
14th District	90.2%
National Officer	
Average	94.9%
National Enlisted	
Average	84.6%

## A BEACON IN THE NIGHT

*(Editor's Note: This article is the second of a series of six articles concerning the Regular Coast Guard. The intention of this series is to renew in the minds of Reservists the functions of the Regular Service.)*

When the men who venture to sea get into trouble, the Coast Guard goes out and brings them in. But even when ships are not in distress, the Coast Guard brings them in--guiding them past rocks and shoals, through darkness and fog until they are at last safe in port. This is done by means of navigational aids--lighthouses, lightships, loran, buoys, fog signals, radio beacons--which the Coast Guard maintains. Without 20th century aids to navigation, sea travel would be far more hazardous than it is, and transoceanic air transport would be seriously impeded. In the United States, aids to navigation began as they did in most lands, with lighthouses built in the earliest days of the country's settlement.

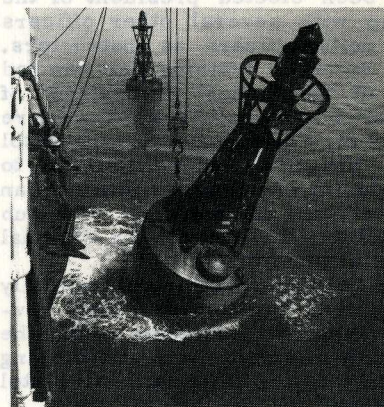
The first lighthouse in America was built in 1716 on the site of the later Boston Light. Before that only bonfires or blazing barrels of pitch on headlands guided ships to port at night.



The first buoys had appeared in the Delaware River by 1767. The earliest lightship station was that at Craney Island in Hampton Roads, Va., where a decked over small boat was moored in 1820. The first outside lightship was stationed off Sandy Hook in 1824. From that beginning, aids to navigation has developed into one of the most important of the Coast Guard's missions.

Today, the Coast Guard operates seven types of aids to navigation. They are: lighthouses, lightships, buoys, daybeacons, long-range electronic aids (LORAN), short-range electronic aids (radio-beacons), and fog signals. Their cost and complexity vary from an inexpensive river buoy costing less than \$100 to a multimillion-dollar LORAN station. Electronic and nonelectronic aids extend Coast Guard operations to the Western Pacific, the

Arctic, Africa, Europe, and the Middle East. Research and development is constantly extending the range and reliability of navigational aids, while reducing maintenance costs and personnel requirements.



The toughest job of the aids to navigation branch of the Coast Guard is maintaining upwards of 23,000 buoys distributed along the inland and coastal waterways of the United States, Alaska, Hawaii, certain islands in the Pacific, and the Virgin Islands. They are inspected at regular and frequent intervals, and the compressed gas or electric batteries which supply power to operate their lights must be renewed to keep them in proper operation. They must be removed from the water periodically for cleaning and painting, repairs or replacement of worn and broken parts, and occasionally taken out of the water for relocation or to permit renewal of the chain and anchors by which they are moored to the bottom of the sea.

Since the historically famous lights of Boston Harbor and Cape Hatteras, Mile Rocks and Cape Flattery, the Coast Guard has tediously developed an international aids to navigation system. This system spans a range of sea history from an open-flame light to an experimental nuclear-powered buoy. Through its diligence and reliability, the Coast Guard and the aids system are depended upon by the aircraft, military vessels and merchantmen of the U.S. and the world.



## Savannah Pistol Club Set

Twenty Reservists of ORTUPS (0) 07-82496 Savannah, Georgia, recently became the charter members of a pistol club to be known as the Savannah Coast Guard Pistol Club. The activities of the club are centered around small arms firing conducted at the indoor range at the Savannah Naval Reserve Training Center. Outdoor range facilities are available for centerfire practice and for matches.

LCDR H. W. BORMAN USCGR-R, has been elected president of the group with several other officers and petty officers as instructors. The Savannah training unit has had one of the highest percentages of Expert pistol qualifiers in the entire Reserve. The members of the pistol club are now looking forward to developing shooters for both civilian and military competitions. The club recently affiliated with the National Rifle Association.

One club member enthusiastically predicted, "We expect to have several shooters compete with the Seventh District Team now being organized for the national pistol matches".

## ENSIGN--Continued from p. 1

As a direct commissioned officer, you should expect to fulfill special training requirements and to participate actively in a drilling unit. However, direct commissioned officers should not expect peacetime active duty other than two weeks' annual active duty for training. In addition to the prestige and respect extended to all officers, a direct commissioned officer is entitled to a uniform allowance of \$200 (payable after the completion of 14 days ACDUTRA or 14 drill periods) and the drill pay commensurate with his commissioned grade. For example, a direct commissioned ensign with two years of service receives \$10.00 per training period as compared with \$6.00 for a third class petty officer with similar service.

The special training required for direct commissioned officers usually begins with attendance at a two week Direct Commissioned Officers Course. This must be accomplished no later than the second summer following appointment. In addition to attending that course, you are required to complete either the correspondence courses, or the comparable Naval Reserve Officers School courses, listed for the designators assigned to direct commissioned officers. Those courses must be completed within three years of your commissioning. A complete listing of those courses can be found in Enclosure (1) of Commandant Instruction 1520.2A.

Officers commissioned with more than one specialty are expected to complete all of the required courses for one specialty or the other, but not for both.

Direct commissioned officers with no designated specialties (0000 designators) are expected to attend the two-week indoctrination course and to complete the courses appropriate to the specialty for which they intend to qualify. These officers would be guided by the district commanders to prepare themselves for designators which are commensurate with mobilization requirements as well as appropriate to their previous and potential experience. When an acceptable level of experience is attained, an application for a designator, including full information, is submitted to the Commandant (RA-2) by the officer concerned.

Your initial application for a direct commission can be forwarded to the cognizant district commander (r) via the chain of command for processing. Form CG-3210A (Rev. 12-63) is used for this purpose and must be accompanied by the supporting material required by Commandant Instruction 1120.1A. The general requirements for an appointment include a qualifying score on the Officer Qualification Test, a good personal reputation in your community, and good health. Normally, to be eligible, you must be between the ages of 21 and 31, and be a graduate of an accredited college or university.

Your basic service obligation should you be appointed under the six months program, remains the same as the obligation you originally incurred. For example, a Reservist who is a six year obligor and receives a direct commission after two years' satisfactory participation, remains obligated for four years of satisfactory participation; if the direct commission is tendered after three years, the remaining obligation is for three years. Personnel appointed after 18 months of duty are administered under Reserve category and class RB, RR, or RL, and normally are assigned to Training Category A.

Certainly, all enlisted Reservists should consider the advantages of attaining commissioned status in the Reserve. College graduates in the six month program are particularly encouraged to apply for direct commissions. You may consult the directives mentioned in this article as well as discuss the opportunities with your unit executive or commanding officer.

Tact is the art of saying nothing when there is nothing to say.



"One Expert to Another" - Norman A. ANDERSON, QM2 (left) congratulates Donald E. KLEBER, QM3 after the latter was awarded the Expert Pistol Medal. Both men are members of ORTUR 07-84477, Miami, Fla.

## HANKS PISTOL AWARD

Each year all the Organized Reserve Training Units in the 13th Coast Guard District compete for the CDR E. F. HANKS AWARD, a handsomely engraved plaque, which goes to the unit qualifying the greatest percentage of its members in small bore pistol marksmanship. The members of ORTUEL 13-85914, Seattle, Wash., a Reserve Electronics Training Unit, are congratulated for winning the award for 1963.

The HANKS Award was presented to the unit by CDR A. J. BUSBY, USCG, Chief, Reserve Division in a ceremony at the Coast Guard Reserve Training Center, Seattle, recently. The Commanding Officer of the unit, LCDR Victor C. HUGHES, USCGR, commented that much credit is due to John R. TOOLEY, GM2, USCG, Stationkeeper at the Reserve Training Center, for his expert instruction and untiring efforts on behalf of ORTUEL 13-85914.

CDR HANKS donated the plaque several years ago to the Thirteenth District where he had served as Director of Reserve before his retirement.

## The Coast Guard RESERVIST

Published monthly in Washington, D.C., by the Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard. Reference to directives, regulations, and orders is for information only and does not by publication herein constitute authority for action. Inquiries about the Coast Guard Reserve should be addressed to the Commandant (RT), U.S. Coast Guard, Washington, D.C., 20226.

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Use of funds for printing this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget 5 August 1959.

All pictures are official Coast Guard photographs unless otherwise designated.